

INTERNATIONAL

WEATHER—PARIS
15° (17°). Tomorrow similar.
16° (17°). LONDON Sun-
day. Temp. 24-33. CHANNEL
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TOS 24-31.

WEATHER—PAGE 2

Metald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1972

Established 1887



Associated Press
Prisoners on cellblock roof of Belfast jail after yesterday's riot in the back by unknown sniper. His condition is said to be serious.

Missilemen Also Believed to Remain

Soviet Pilots Still in Egypt

Beecher
July 20 (NYT).—Defense Minister Melvin R. Karmazin said yesterday that the Egyptian-Soviet military aid to be United States serving military units, for it has been seen and not to see which have Egypt and are some of themselves," Mr.

during a tele-
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expulsion of Soviet air defense forces would leave the heart of Egypt exposed to Israeli air attacks should there be any breakdown in the cease-fire. It was because of such Israeli raids in the past that Cairo urged the Russians to move in some of their own anti-aircraft and fighter units.

The removal of Soviet advisers from forward tank, infantry and

air units along the Suez Canal conceivably might tend to diminish Russia's ability to prevent a minor shooting incident along the canal from escalating to a larger military effort on Egypt's part, military analysts said.

But they doubted that a really serious Egyptian resumption of hostilities would come without advance Soviet knowledge and at least tacit approval.

Both Now Have 2 1/2 Points

Spassky Resigns Fifth Game Of Chess Series to Fischer

From Wire Dispatches

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 20.—U.S. Grandmaster Bobby Fischer tonight forced world champion Boris Spassky to resign on his 28th move and won the fifth game of the World Chess Championship at 2 1/2 games each.

Fischer's surprise victory in what had been an even game through 22 moves evened the score in the 24-game, \$250,000 championship at 2 1/2 games each.

Fischer played his 27th move, a bishop to his queen rook five, and Spassky looked intently at the table for a full minute. Then the Russian looked up at Fischer and held out his hand.

A roar of astonishment went up from the crowd in the auditorium as Spassky resigned after 3 1/2 hours' play. They broke into wild cheering, stamping their feet, clapping hands and yelling "Bob, Bobby."

Spassky's resignation was a complete surprise. He had been thought in a slightly weaker position, but nowhere near the end of the road.

Spassky's second, Svetozar Gligoric, said the turning point in what had been an evenly fought match came after the 25th move. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Liaison Man to Hostile Old Guard

en Joins McGovern's Campaign Staff

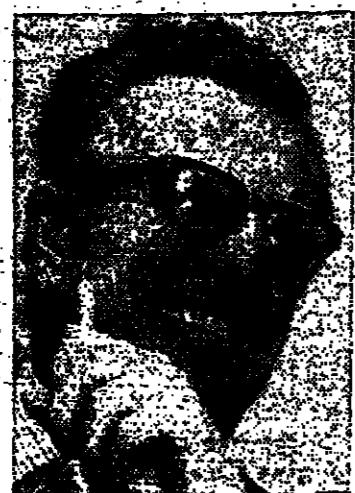
am Greider

ON, July 20 (CWP).—Ratific presidential George McGovern, who the party's chairman, Lawrence, as his liaison party members McGovern candidates.

govern gave Mr. Greider a separate entity, no goal will be to port of key Dem-
the country."

, who retired as man last Friday at the Democratic National Convention, responded to McGovern's chances been belittled in by many of the public.

O'Brien has served as national chair-
as postmaster last emerged as an
gure in national
tional organization
the 1960 election of
the



Lawrence O'Brien

He apparently will function on an equal basis with the men who led Sen. McGovern's victorious campaign for the nomination—Gary Hart, who as campaign manager will run the grass-roots

• White House, Senate
Democrats bidding for
organized labor. Page 3

organization, and Frank Mankiewicz, who as national political director will be the political strategist accompanying the senator during the fall campaign.

Sen. McGovern's organization
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

has had ambiguous titles and the senator preferred not to develop a rigid chain of command. Asked today where Mr. O'Brien will rank, Sen. McGovern said: "We don't use the numbers system in our organization."

The need for Mr. O'Brien's liaison role was emphasized yesterday when the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted for the first time in its history to remain neutral in the presidential campaign. Normally, it is a close and powerful ally of the Democratic candidate.

While Sen. McGovern's staff is not sure it can win over AFL-CIO President George Meany, it is confident of endorsements from most of the major unions. Sen. McGovern predicted that he would have the support of unions representing at least 10 million of the AFL-CIO's 13.5 million members.

Mr. O'Brien, who voiced warm praise for Mr. Meany, said he would try to negotiate for better relations.

Mr. O'Brien's charter for mandating splits in the party also includes governors, mayors and congressmen, many of whom opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination.

"A lot of missionary work has to be done," Mr. Mankiewicz said.

Sen. McGovern's organization
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Terrorists In Belfast Shoot Pair Husband Killed, Wife Wounded

BELFAST, July 20 (AP).—Terrorists shot a woman in the back as she knelt beside her dying husband in a street in Belfast today. Minutes before, the terrorists shot the husband as he pursued them from his store, where they had planted a bomb.

The woman was seriously wounded and the bomb wrecked the store. The police declined to identify the couple.

The attack followed a rash of bombings in Northern Ireland and sniping at the Crumlin Road Jail.

One Inmate Wounded

Snipers fired at prisoners who, after a riot, climbed onto the jail's roof and were basking in the sunshine. One inmate, 21-year-old Joseph Dougan, was shot in the back and his condition was described as serious.

The police said the attack on the couple outside the store on Springfield Road had been unprovoked.

A spokesman said: "After the men planted the bomb, the owner of the shop ran outside after them but did not try to tackle them."

Terrorists Unidentified

The style of the raid was that of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, but security forces noted that it had taken place in a Roman Catholic area, indicating that Protestant extremists could be responsible.

The death raised to at least 449 the fatality toll in three years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland.

At the Crumlin Road Jail, between 20 and 30 prisoners rioted to protest the quartering of political prisoners in their wing.

The trouble was quelled after British troops ringed the jail and prison officials agreed to meet with the rioters' leaders.

In other violence, bombs went off in the border town of Newry, where a post office was wrecked, and at Randalstown in County Antrim, where a car exploded, wrecking five stores. Seven minor injuries were reported.

Another explosion shattered an army scout car in Londonderry. Troops at the scene came under sniper fire, but the army reported no casualties in the explosion or the shooting, which lasted two hours.

Report by Whitelaw

LONDON, July 20 (Reuters).—Britain's administrator for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, said today that tough security measures introduced in the province recently had been essential to protect life and property.

Speaking to the House of Commons, Mr. Whitelaw said he realized that the measures were "akin to innocent people" in Belfast and Londonderry, where they have been put into operation.

His remarks were regarded as presaging further stringent measures, but a statement from his office here tonight said this was not so.

It was understood that Mr. Whitelaw had in mind restrictions on traffic movement in the two cities aimed at stopping IRA terrorists from bombing commercial districts.

Mr. Whitelaw, who was making his weekly review of the Northern Ireland situation in Parliament, also confirmed that he would be meeting here tomorrow with Patrick Hillery, Foreign Minister of the Irish Republic.

He said Dr. Hillery, who had asked to see him. But this did not mean the Irish minister was involved "in the discussions I am having with the people of Northern Ireland about their particular future," the administrator said.

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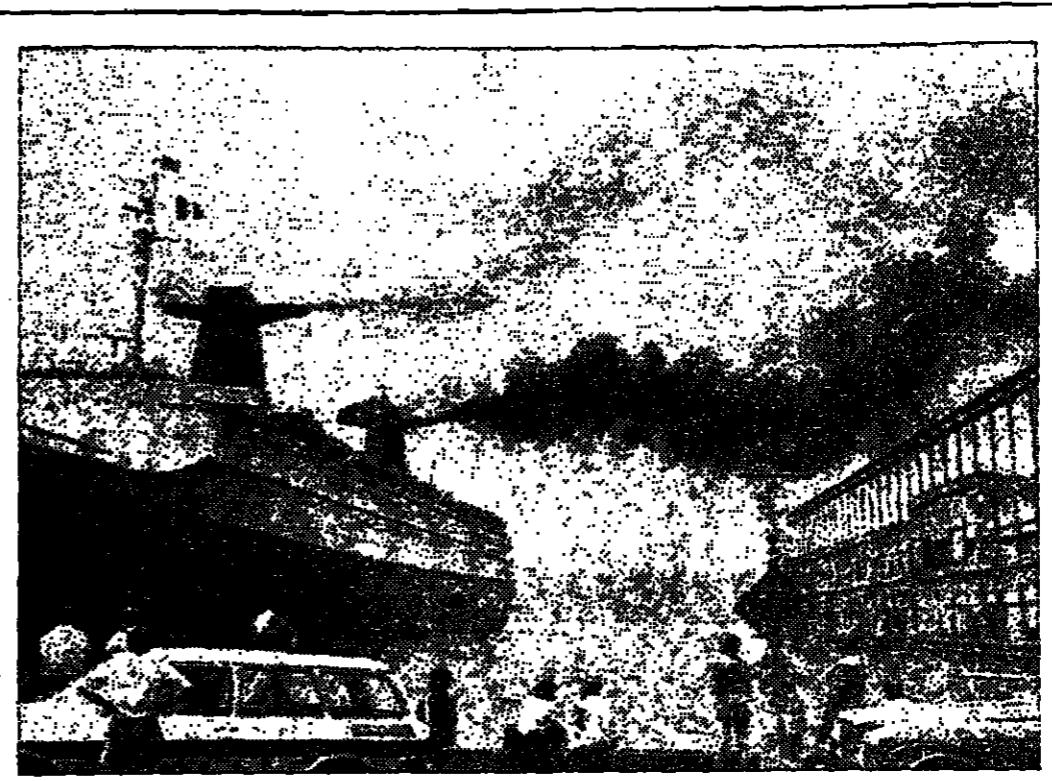
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Sen. McGovern's organization
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press
IN NEW YORK—The liner France leaving Wednesday, making heavy smoke that contributed to a potential air pollution emergency as heat caused a thick smog.

Freakish Weather on Both Sides of the Atlantic

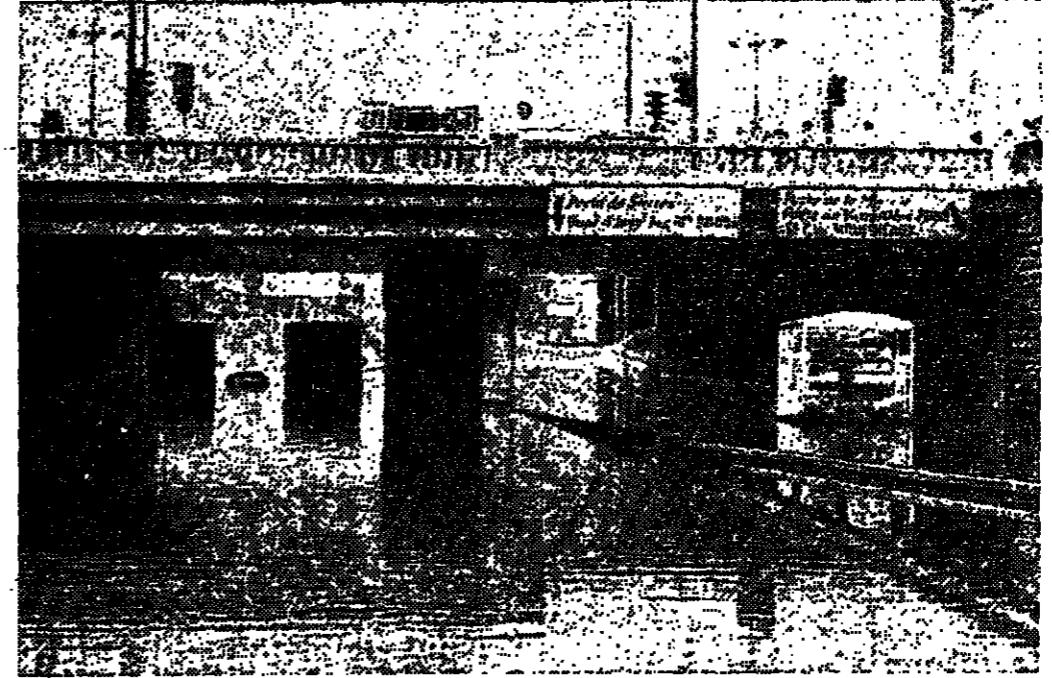
A severe thunderstorm was blamed for the interruption in service throughout New England, while already sweltering New Yorkers were cut off from service by feeder cables that quit.

The power failures in the New York area added to the weather woes of 94-degree temperature and the fourth consecutive day of the worst smog of the year.

The Narragansett Electric Co. in Providence surmised that the curtailment of power occurred as "the result of perhaps multiple lightning strikes on high-tension transmission lines." Traffic tie-ups became a serious problem and several minor accidents were reported.

Most of Western Europe—Britain being the exception—continued to swelter, too, with unusually high temperatures and abnormally high humidity.

For the third straight night, France was swept by thunderstorms and in Paris early today one of the most violent storms flooded city streets, superhighways and subway stations and lines. Damage was heavy and firemen answered more than 2,000 calls to pump out cellars and clear debris.



Associated Press
IN PARIS—Trucks stalled in floodwaters on southern section of city's ring road.

Copters Move Troops in Binh Dinh**Saigon's Army Opens Central Coast Drive**

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, July 20 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese armed forces, already pushing to recapture territory in northern Quang Tri Province, have begun a second counteroffensive in Binh Dinh Province on the central coast.

The Saigon command reported today that the counteroffensive began yesterday in Binh Dinh, the northern half of which fell to the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong not long after the start of the enemy offensive on March 30.

Binh Dinh Province, whose eastern side faces the South China Sea, has long been a Viet Cong stronghold. At one point this spring, it was feared that the Communists would take Kontum Province in the Central Highlands and all of neighboring Binh Dinh, and thereby cut South Vietnam in the middle.

But the government forces at Kontum City, the province capital, held, and the threat has waned.

This compares to four killed the previous week, five missing and 18 wounded.

South Vietnamese losses were put at 837 killed, compared to 661 for the previous week, and 2,387 wounded, compared to 2,585.

The number of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong said to have been killed dropped from 3,320 to 2,871.

The allied commands have reported these total casualties since 1961:

American—4,518 killed in action, 10,239 dead from non-hostile causes, 1,756 missing or captured, 303,234 wounded.

South Vietnamese—150,363 killed, 386,765 wounded.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—864,201 killed.

Two Newsman KILLED

The riskiness of the road was underscored during the day when two newsmen were killed and a third was reported missing at My Chanh, about 12 miles below Quang Tri. Details were sketchy,

but the group was said to have been sprayed with small-arms fire. Of the three, two were television cameramen for the American

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Kissinger's Effect on Talks Seen But U.S., Hanoi Stick to Positions

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 20 (IERT).—Negotiations at the Vietnam peace talks refused to comment on yesterday's secret meeting between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. But did not rule out that the talks had an effect on today's meeting.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, and Mr. Tho, a leading Hanoi Politburo member, met here yesterday for six and a half hours and will be meeting again although no date has been announced.

Whatever the effect of the secret meeting, there was no visible progress at today's session of the talks, with both sides retreating into well-known positions. Speaking to newsmen as he left the meeting, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter said that there had been a "slight improvement in the tone of the exchanges but nothing discernible of substance."

The meeting, in fact, gave every sign of being totally perfunctory, as though few efforts were being made anymore to conceal where the real negotiating was going on.

Mr. Porter, in his opening statement and then later in his remarks to the Communists, stressed the value that a cease-fire could have in leading to an ultimate political solution ending the war. But both Communist delegations categorically rejected the notion of a cease-fire.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese spokesman, told the press that Hanoi had refused a cease-fire in 1954 before the Geneva accords on Indochina, and would not accept one now before an overall political agreement.

Both Communist delegations again insisted that the United States end all support for the present Saigon government before a cease-fire could be envisaged.

There was no official comment on yesterday's talks. David Lamberton, the U.S. spokesman, said there had been no reference to them in today's meeting. Asked if yesterday's talk had been reflected in the plenary session today, Mr. Lamberton replied with a "no comment."

Mr. Le, asked the same question, showed Hanoi's intentions to reveal nothing when he replied with a stock Communist phrase: "For four years, the United States has not ceased to intensify its war of aggression."

Tone Improves

Despite the evasiveness, however, there was an apparent improvement in tone. Mr. Lamberton characterized it as "slightly less vigorous polemics" from the Communist side. Both sides agreed to meet again next Thursday.

Today, as in last week's session, most of the talk centered on the relationship of political and military solutions. Last week, Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi negotiator, said there were "two aspects" to a military solution: the first aspect, involving U.S. responsibility, was the future of the present Saigon government; the second aspect, involving only South Vietnamese factions, was the future Saigon government.

Today, Mr. Porter rejected this formulation by saying that the United States had no "responsibility" for political matters in Saigon. He said the United States provided "security and economic support" to Saigon but not political. He told the Communists they should "face up to the need" to talk to the Saigon government and said a cease-fire would facilitate talks.

The Communist side replied that the Nguyen Van Thieu government was the U.S. creation and did not represent the people. Thus, despite the drop in pressure, the impasse today appeared as total as before the talks were broken off two months ago, and if the two sides are any closer, it is a well-kept secret.

Mr. Porter, at one point, told the Communists that "by serious negotiations we mean not accepting every proposition we have made but a systematic discussion by both sides of each other's position with a view to finding a solution satisfactory for everybody."

There was none of this today.

Nixon Gets Report

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).

Paper
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oo Labor

andons Strike Curb, Push Wage Bill

By Fred Farris

July 20 (UPI).—AFL-CIO declared its presidential House and voted to withdraw from the strike.

A secret Nixon anti-strike concurred by it after the Democrats defeated the bill, then passed new minimum wage measures a series of several million dollars. The minimum measure, which had been introduced by Sen. George McGovern, the new nominee, was voted down. The Democratic administration and its supporters followed. Democratic leaders would be the AFL-CIO's Nixon bill.

The bill, which has drawn fire from transportation unions especially, would set up new procedures requiring each side in transportation disputes to submit its final offer to an impartial board, which would choose one as a "comparative settlement." It was designed to avert strikes in the railroad, trucking and airline industries.

One of the "difficulties" the administration found in the bill was "the extent and the scope of compulsory arbitration," Mr. Ziegler said.

The Nixon minimum wage bill would have raised the hourly minimum by 20 cents this autumn to \$1.30 and to \$1.50 a year later. It would not have extended coverage to millions of low-wage earners. The House narrowly approved it last May.

The Senate Democratic measure would increase the minimum wage to \$2 when the bill becomes law and to \$2.20 two years later.

In its original form, it would widen the law's coverage to include 4.4 million workers, including domestic servants, some retail store employees, civil servants and, by 1975, some workers on large farms.

In another vote after the defeat of the administration bill, Democrats accepted a Republican amendment that removed 1 million retail store employees from the measure's extended coverage.

The subcommittee measure



OOPS!—What a way to treat a lady. Cowgirl Janis Berry, 22, being thrown by bull under camera tripod that was filming her ride, for TV show, during practice session at all-girl rodeo at the National Horseman's Arena in Pueblo West, Colo., Wednesday. Neither she, nor the bull, nor the camera were hurt.

House Subcommittee Votes Modified Busing Measure

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—A House Education subcommittee yesterday adopted a modified version of President Nixon's bill to make busing a limited, last-resort remedy in school desegregation.

The full House Education and Labor Committee was expected to take up the bill on Tuesday, and backers were confident that the parent panel would approve it.

The subcommittee's move broke a stalemate on the President's March 17 anti-busing proposals, which included this bill and a temporary freeze on new busing still before a House judiciary panel. The White House repeatedly chided the Democratic Congress for failing to act on either measure following lengthy House and Senate hearings last spring.

The subcommittee measure

House Rejects \$5-Billion Bill Covering Water, Sewer Work

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—A Democratic \$5 billion Public Works Bill, which Republicans denounced as inflationary, misleading and politically inspired, was defeated by the House yesterday, 206 to 189.

After a one-day hearing in May, where no administration officials were heard, a majority of House Banking Committee members had approved a bill giving communities \$5 billion over the next 18 months to build water and sewer systems and, in the process, to create 500,000 to 1 million new jobs.

Republicans contended yesterday that the bill would put added inflationary pressure on the specialized construction industry, would duplicate a \$10 billion already voted by the House to end water pollution and would provide more money than could be used.

Before the final vote, the House approved, 205 to 124, a Republican amendment that would have forbidden using the money in any year when the projected federal budget deficit exceeded \$20 billion. This year's estimate is more than \$30 billion, when the 20 percent increase in Social Security benefits is added.

Measure Killed

The House still could have approved the skeleton bill in the hope that the Senate would remove the amendment. But it voted to kill the measure.

The bill had been promoted by Speaker Carl Albert, D. Okla., as a means of providing jobs and community development. It was opposed by most Republicans, who saw it as a campaign-year maneuver to send President Nixon a popular bill that he might feel compelled to veto as inflationary.

The bill also ran into opposition from the House Appropriations Committee, because it would make the grants available from the Treasury without meaningful appropriations review by Congress.

Not Small Towns

Rep. George H. Mahon, D. Texas, Appropriations Committee chairman, opposed Rep. Albert on the bill, saying that the House already has approved \$5 billion for this year in a water pollution bill and \$5 billion more for revenue sharing that could be used for this purpose. "If we're trying to show that we're for clean water, we've already done that two or three times over," Rep. Mahon said.

Safeguarding Atom

The separate studies, published under the general heading "Safeguarding the Atom," were contained in a pamphlet distributed by the American group at the news conference held at the National Press Club.

The Soviet group published summaries of the two reports in the monthly journal, *Mechanika i Zhizn*, and in full in the English-language version of that journal, International Af-

N.Y. Scratches First U.S. Clinic For Acupuncture Over Licensing

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI).—The United States' first and only acupuncture clinic, which, through the ancient Chinese practice of inserting needles into patients, tried to help those who had not been aided by modern medicine, closed yesterday, a week after it had opened.

The New York State Department of Education closed the clinic, charging that unlicensed persons had been administering the needles.

"It was bedlam," said Charles Newman, administrative director of the clinic. "We had [3,000] people from all over the country waiting for treatment. They just walked in."

At the time the clinic was closed down, he said, 100 persons were there—25 with needles in them.

"I am furious," said Fran Lee, 61, former consumer affairs editor for Metromedia and WINS radio in New York. "I would like to rap the whole medical profession in the mouth. I have suffered with arthritis for over 20 years and I could not open my hand. Last Wednesday, I had my first treatment and I was able to open my hand for the first time in years."

Robert Stone, chief counsel for the Education Department, which licenses doctors in New York, said that technicians and Chinese doctors not licensed by the state had been handling the needles.

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Senate Panel Unanimously Approves Two SALT Accords

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously today approved the recently concluded strategic arms control agreements limiting the offensive and defensive nuclear missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The committee's action cleared the way for congressional approval within the next two weeks of the two agreements, hailed by the administration as the most significant steps yet taken to check the nuclear arms race.

Testifying today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the agreements, Secretary of State William P. Rogers urged that they be approved before the Congress recesses on Aug. 18 for the Republican National Convention so that the administration can prepare for resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) this fall. It seems likely that this administration hopes will be fulfilled.

As indicated by the unanimous action of the Senate committee, the two agreements face little opposition in Congress, although they may undergo some critical examination on the Senate floor by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., joined by some Republican conservatives.

2 Missile Sites

One of the agreements is a treaty limiting the United States and the Soviet Union to two antiballistic missile sites—one defending the national capital, the other protecting an intercontinental missile base. The ABM treaty must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The other is a five-year "interim agreement" that essentially freezes at current levels the number of offensive land-based and submarine-launched strategic nuclear missiles that the two nations may deploy. This agreement must be approved by a current resolution passed by a simple majority in the House and Senate.

The full House Education and Labor Committee was expected to take up the bill on Tuesday, and backers were confident that the parent panel would approve it.

The subcommittee's move broke a stalemate on the President's March 17 anti-busing proposals, which included this bill and a temporary freeze on new busing still before a House judiciary panel.

The bill embodying these changes had been introduced June 1 by Rep. Albert E. Quie, R. Minn., top Republican on the full committee. Rep. Quie said the administration had not objected to his version, which the subcommittee adopted with only minor revisions.

Boundaries Safe

The subcommittee bill retains other important parts of the original Nixon proposal. One would preserve the inviolability of school district boundaries—an issue in the Detroit and Richmond, Va., desegregation cases—unless they were "drawn for the purpose and had the effect" of segregating schoolchildren.

Another would allow the re-opening of previous court desegregation orders—at least those involving busing—to bring them into alignment with the bill's own standards. The subcommittee defeated, 11 to 3, a motion by Rep. Alphonso Bell, R. Calif., to drop this provision.

Also retained in the measure—approved by bipartisan voice vote—is the list of desegregation remedies which courts and federal agencies must attempt to impose before turning to busing as a last resort. Among these are assigning pupils to the nearest appropriate schools, letting pupils shift from schools where their race was in the majority to schools where they would be in the minority, revising school attendance zones and grade structures, and building new schools or closing old ones.

Major Battle

In an attempt to remove any partisan friction over the agreements, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a simple resolution endorsing the "interim agreement." The White House had proposed a more elaborate resolution that would in effect have endorsed the administration position by stating in its preamble that the agreements had been "made possible by the maintenance in the United States of a strategic posture second to none" and stated that the success of future SALT negotiations was "dependent upon the continuing maintenance of that strategic posture and a sound strategic modernization program."

Police in France Discover a Third Drug Laboratory

MARSEILLE, July 20 (AP).

French Riviera narcotics police

today discovered the third in a chain of laboratories used in processing morphine base into pure heroin for export to U.S. drug addicts.

All allegedly were operated by

three brothers who were arrested Sunday morning unloading a mobile laboratory from a truck on a deserted road.

Despite the fact that narcotics

police have known for years that southern France was a major processing center for heroin, only nine laboratories have been discovered since 1964—and none were found at all between early 1965 and early 1968.

Although the increased anti-narcotics drive in France in recent years has led to the seizure of thousands of pounds of heroin and the breaking up of several gangs, there had been little success in finding the laboratories. The unit found in a villa near Aix-en-Provence yesterday could treat 500 kilos of morphine base a month, producing almost the same quantity of pure heroin, worth a minimum of \$250,000 a kilo in street sales in the United States.

The department declined to name the company but McDonnell-Douglas later confirmed that it was trying to follow Boeing into the Chinese market. The Seattle-based Boeing Co. recently received approval of an export license covering the proposed sale of 10 Boeing 707 airliners for \$150 million.

McDonnell-Douglas said that it has yet to receive permission from China to ship a demonstration plane, apparently a DC-10.

But its efforts indicated that competition might be increasing among American companies to tap the substantial Chinese market, even though the Nixon administration says that it may be years before substantial trade between the two countries develops.

The Commerce Department approved a temporary export license yesterday for McDonnell-Douglas to ship a \$21-million aircraft to China for sales demonstration purposes.

The department declined to name the company but McDonnell-Douglas later confirmed that it was trying to follow Boeing into the Chinese market. The Seattle-based Boeing Co. recently received approval of an export license covering the proposed sale of 10 Boeing 707 airliners for \$150 million.

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Investigators said that gasoline

cans were found on three floors

of the seven-story building and gasoline had been poured throughout the brick and wood structure. Damage was confined to the upper three floors.

The blaze was discovered shortly before 10 a.m. by a workman. It was extinguished about 30 minutes later.

The building was empty and boarded up, even though hundreds of thousands of persons have visited it since the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963. The shots which killed President Kennedy were fired from the sixth floor.

Moslem Village Raided

MANILA, July 20 (AP).—Armed

Christians yesterday raided a Moslem village in Zamboanga del Sur Province in southern Mindanao, killing two persons and burned down several homes, the Philippine News Service reported yesterday.

The agreement by the two associations, both of which include leading public figures in both countries, had been worked out in discussions over the last three years, according to Porter McKeever, president of the American

association.

The American report on imple-

mentation of the nonproliferation

of nuclear weapons, were made

public at a news conference here yesterday. Plans for further studies on protecting the environment and on regional collective security arrangements also were discussed.

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Page 4—Friday, July 21, 1972 *

Politics and War

War, as Karl von Clausewitz explained in a famous passage, is a political act and a political instrument, a carrying out of political relations "by other means." The war in Vietnam, whatever else it may be, is a textbook illustration of the truth of Clausewitz's analysis. It is, beyond anything else, politics practiced by other means than those of peaceful persuasion or institutional authority. And precisely how to change from those "other means" seems to be the chief preoccupation of the peace talks in Paris, "secret" or "public."

The United States believes, however belatedly, that the "other means" have become too costly, too brutal, to continue. It proposes a cease-fire, the withdrawal of American forces, and a political settlement by the Vietnamese. Hanoi considers that it has invested too much in this war to end it before some political settlement has been achieved. It insists upon at least the outline of such a settlement (including radical changes in the present Thieu regime) before it will consent to stop the shooting.

The North Vietnamese position, in the lurid light of so many years of warfare, of the disappointments for them that followed the Geneva accords, is understandable. But the American position makes sense not only from Washington's viewpoint but that of Hanoi as well. The Americans want out; that may be taken for granted by all except

those who think that Richard Nixon and the military-industrial complex have a vested interest in a prolonged war—which is non-sense. Hanoi wants—eventually if not immediately—Vietnam united under its own system. Saigon (and no one can say with any precision how many South Vietnamese subscribe to its view, any more than one can assert that Hanoi speaks for all the North) wants peace, independence and a continuation of a non-Communist regime.

It is clear enough that war on the present scale cannot achieve the goals of any of these parties. A return to negotiation, to canvassing the wishes of the people, to frankly—the shifts and expedients of peace-time politics could bring about a generally acceptable modus vivendi. And the massive killing and destruction would end.

Whether Hanoi is willing to recognize this; whether Saigon and Washington are willing to make such compromises as may result in a formula bridging the present wide gap between the approaches of the two sides, remains to be seen. What is truly hopeful in the talks at present is that both sets of contenders seem willing at least to discuss the main issues, rather than take refuge in contrasting and irrefutable slogans. Somehow Clausewitz's "other means" must be discarded. The war is a ghastly failure, and politics, in the usual sense, must be given a trial.

Sadat's Next Step

No one can say for certain yet what were the reasons behind President Sadat's dramatic demand for the recall of Soviet advisers from Egypt or what the ultimate scope and effects of this action may be. But Egypt's abrupt break with her mentor fits into a pattern of extraordinary worldwide readjustments that are a natural consequence of the move toward big power detente symbolized by President Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow.

For years local disputes between smaller countries around the world were intensified by and fed on big power competition. For reasons of prestige and strategic advantage, real or imagined, the big powers intervened in these disputes. In turn, the smaller nations played on the giants' rivalries to gain support for their parochial concerns.

The Peking and Moscow summits forced a rude awakening on third world opportunists. These friendly meetings demonstrated that

the major powers had mutual interests that could override those of smaller clients, subjecting them to sudden loss of support and possible dictation of settlements from above. Some lesser powers have already concluded that it is preferable to reassess their independence and to seek their own accommodations than to remain the pawns of big power manipulation.

Thus the Koreans, North and South, have begun to negotiate directly with each other, and the leaders of India and Pakistan have met to try to solve their traditional friction.

President Sadat acted boldly to extricate his country from Soviet domination. Is it too much to hope that he will take the next logical step and move to settle his differences with Israel, either directly or through "close proximity" talks under the auspices of the United Nations? This is a possibility that deserves every encouragement from Israel as well as the United States.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Halting IRA Guns

Since resuming their terrorist offensive in Northern Ireland, the Irish Republican Army Provisionals have been firing rockets made in the United States. For some time, they have also been using semi-automatic rifles made in Japan exclusively for a California firm. Under these circumstances, the Justice Department is completely right in investigating reports of illegal gun-running from this country to Ireland.

To say this is not necessarily to defend the imprisonment without bail of five men who

had refused to answer a grand jury's questions about alleged gun purchases. But the Justice Department's duty to halt gun-running from this country is clear-cut.

Illlicit arms traffic has helped bring on and intensify bloody conflict on several continents in recent years. In Ulster, such an influx of sophisticated weapons can only delay a peaceful solution. For Washington to ignore reports of gun-running would make a mockery of the President's wise policy of nonintervention in Ulster.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt Minus the Soviets

The expulsion of Soviet military personnel from Egypt does not necessarily mean that the Egyptians have shaken off the reins of "Russian restraint" in order to finally trigger another war. Presumably they could have done so equally well before. But it may mean that the Palestinian conflict will be somewhat reduced again to its normal dimensions. This unquestionably opens new opportunities for diplomacy. Sadat will probably have to move cautiously now. Having demanded the Soviet pullout because Moscow has not helped him enough to attain his declared aims, he will hardly be in a position to offer new compromises immediately. It may be up to Israel and the Americans to give him some help along the way.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

Sadat's expulsion of 20,000 Russian military personnel improved his country's independence and may yet turn out to be the strongest hand he can wield in negotiating a peace in the Middle East. His justifications for the expulsion—Moscow's failure to deliver the arms aid and the sellout of Egypt during the American-Soviet summit talks last May—are valid. However, the Rus-

sians have some justifiable reasons of their own for the arms aid slowdown and their refusal to pressure Israel into negotiating a Middle East peace. Moscow knows that the United States can easily tip the military scales for Israel anytime she wishes to and that Israel, knowing this as well, is not susceptible to any form of big-power bullying.

—From the Manila Times.

Monetary Crisis

The finance ministers of the enlarged Community appear to have been most careful not to approach any of the hot questions... Will the attitude of the ministers, their refusal to react to a speculative crisis, be enough to discourage the movements of unwanted hot money? This is not certain, but the European leaders probably believe that if they make no decision the speculators will get nothing for their pains and that, after a further volume of exchanges, the movement will lose momentum. They are blasé in the face of a crisis which apparently has not yet had any decisive repercussions on economic activity. The purchases of dollars by the central banks have not yet exceeded limits. But some people wonder whether the reason nothing is being done is certain lack of political courage.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21, 1897

Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1922

PARIS—The gold fever seems to have seized upon the inhabitants of the United States, particularly of the Pacific coast, with a vigor not exceeded in the old California days. All accounts state that the Klondike miners, discovered less than a year ago, are vastly richer than those to which so many thousands flocked from all parts of the world in 1849. There is gold there in plenty, but only the strongest men can get it, and in the present indiscriminate rush, the vast majority are doomed to fail.



As Russia Leaves Egypt

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—There is no doubt that the withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Egypt is the most important regional development since Moscow sent SAM missiles and crews to that country. How many of the approximately 20,000 Russians there will go is unknown but, both psychologically and factually, the East Mediterranean power balance must change.

From Washington's viewpoint this balance was founded on the following equation: Israel would depend upon its own strength to avoid being overwhelmed by its Arab neighbors in another war, but the United States would deter the Soviet Union from active military intervention.

Based on this formula, the United States sought to assure Israel enough new arms and replacements so that it could maintain the qualitative advantage it required to stand off the Arabs' enormous quantitative edge.

Washington felt the situation would change significantly if Soviet detachments left. These included not only SAM crews but also small combat units guarding missile sites, screws and technicians keeping Russian planes operational, and Soviet naval units using facilities in Alexandria and Mersa Matruh to shadow the United States Sixth Fleet. Russian planes actually based on operations against Israel and four are known to have been downed on a single occasion.

The Prelude

American policy-makers always insisted the prelude to any basic change in the festering Middle East crisis was the departure of the Russian forces from Egypt. For smaller groups of Soviet technicians and instructors in Syria, Iraq or Yemen have never failed to make others forget—in plain English (Rogers, etc.) to solve the Mideast problem isn't it America which sides with Israel in the U.N., right or wrong?

Now that it is under way there is bound to be a serious review of United States policy once the full extent of the evacuation can be confirmed, including its implication for the naval balance. If most military forces depart and there is an apparent reduction in port facilities to Moscow's fleet, the importance could be very great indeed.

Apart from trying to encourage some arrangement for Arab-Israel peace and keeping Moscow alerted to our own intentions each time a crisis flares, the initial aim of United States policy has been to produce the kind of long-term de facto armistice between Israel and her neighbors that existed between India and Pakistan prior to the 1971 war. Such a situation would allow for occasional small and limited local conflicts at most.

But now Moscow may draw down its Egyptian contingent to something like the modest 2,500 advisers there at the start of 1970, taking away SAM crews and guards and the 200 MiG-21 and MiG-23 pilots. Is it possible that when Nixon and Brezhnev met they agreed on such a formula vaguely resembling what is happening with United States military strength in South Vietnam?

The last time I saw Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat seven months ago, he said: "I am not asking anyone to fight my battle for me." He added: "The Soviets themselves, I must be fair, don't want their soldiers to stay

here in Egypt. Every time I try to prolong their stay I must use all my efforts to convince them."

It is clear he meant just what he said about "anyone" and now he is engaged in extracting Egypt from Moscow's sphere of influence although hoping to continue to receive ordinance help and diplomatic support.

Moscow is apparently content to reduce its Egyptian commitment, which has been very expensive and unpopular among Soviet citizens. Apparently also the move is popular in Egypt, whose own citizens never liked the Russians, much as they appreciated their aid.

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Whose Turn?

I read with great interest your commentary "Isn't It Egypt's Turn?" (IHT, July 11) asking whether it is not time for Egypt to resume its diplomatic relations with America. I wonder, is it not proper to put it instead under the title "Isn't It America's Turn?"

Unfortunately Egyptian-American relations haven't been happy, except possibly during Kennedy's time when they were correct.

Mr. Andreotti has a perfect right to express his opinion on these matters just as President Roosevelt had a perfect right to say, when the Italian army moved against France, "This day will go down in history as the day that Italy stabbed her neighbor in the back."

I supported the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and I oppose the policies of Mr. Nixon and his predecessors regarding Vietnam. I fully support the policies of Sen. McGovern.

Mr. Andreotti's credibility as a critic of Sen. McGovern would be strengthened if he can show that he was a critic of his own country's policies at the time of WWII.

—DONALD F. COFFERS, Paris.

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Associated Press
ONLY 15 MORE DAYS TO—During the present heat wave a Copenhagen department store came up with the novel idea of having a large sale on Christmas gifts and decorations. Most of the buyers were tourists, who indeed must be far-sighted.

Labor Increases Its Lead Over Tories in Poll

LONDON, July 20 (UPI)—Harold Wilson's opposition Labor party increased its lead over Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservatives to 10 percentage points in the Gallup Poll published by the Daily Telegraph today.

The Telegraph, a Conservative supporter, said 49 percent of 1,083 electors questioned said they would vote for the Laborites, 39 percent for the Conservatives, 9.5 for the Liberals and 2.5 for others.

Asked to say whether they approved or disapproved of the Conservative government's actions to date, 50 percent said they did not, 31 approved and 19 percent said they did not know.

The poll, taken last week, showed a swing of 4 percent to Labor in the last month.

Australian Capital Police Smash 'Aboriginal Embassy'

CANBERRA, Australia, July 20 (Reuters)—Police ripped down an "aboriginal embassy" tent on the lawns of the Parliament here today in a violent clash in which nine persons were injured.

White supporters of the aborigines, who are unhappy about their social position in Australia and court action on ancient tribal land claims, fought with 50 police men enforcing a new government order prohibiting the aborigines from camping on Australian Commonwealth property.

Four aboriginal youths and a girl and three white supporters were arrested.

The aborigines erected their tent "embassy" on Jan. 26, Australia Day, as a symbol of their dissatisfaction with their treatment by white Australians. The action followed their defeat in a High Court test case involving tribal land rights.

Success Gained

The aboriginal campaign to arouse the white Australian conscience has met with remarkable success, political observers said here. About 60 white supporters gathered around the flimsy "embassy" to try to hold off the police.

The opposition Labor party has pledged to grant tribal title over traditional hunting grounds

6% Joblessness Leads Canada To Weigh Immigration Curb

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, July 20 (NYT)—As a sparsely settled developing country, Canada historically welcomed immigrants and even solicited them. They were badly needed to boost the country's labor force.

Today, however, to an industrial nation faced with more and more job-destroying automation, immigrants unless highly skilled, soon become a burden.

This has brought about problems: how much longer can Canada open its door to newcomers? How open should the door be?

In this pre-election summer, questions that previously were the concern mainly of academics are now of mounting concern to politicians. With unemployment at more than 6 percent, the growth of the labor force clearly has overtaken the demands of economic expansion.

Once here, they can apply for landed-immigrant status. If it is denied them, they can appeal.

Word Passed

The word has passed to thousands of would-be immigrants that their stay may be prolonged indefinitely—for months and years—while their status is considered by the Immigration Appeals Board.

Canada is said here to be the only country that allows applicants to fight deportation proceedings and remain in the country during so.

Canada's reputation for immigration leniency is well-known to the more than 60,000 U.S. draft-evaders and the military deserters who have found a haven.

But there are instances of suffering, too. Recently, Mrs. Alicia Wiercioch, a Polish immigrant in Toronto who had appealed an adverse ruling on her application for immigration status, committed suicide rather than face deportation, which she believed was imminent. (In fact, it was not.)

Huge Backlog

Mrs. Wiercioch's case led to disclosures that the Immigration Appeals Board, which hears cases such as hers, had 15,500 cases to consider, and as things were going would need 20 years to clear the docket.

To relieve the pressure on his department, and presumably to prevent more suicides, Immigration Minister Bryce S. MacKay ordered a near-amnesty to wipe out the backlog.

This means that several thousand of applicants under review will be allowed to stay in Canada as authorized landed immigrants.

Reds in Finland Accuse Cabinet On EEC Accord

HELSINKI, July 20 (Reuters)—Finland's minority government began its first day in office as a caretaker cabinet today and immediately ran into Communist accusations that it was trying to dodge a decision on a vital pact with the Common Market.

Premier Rafael Paasio tendered the resignation of his Social Democratic cabinet last night, only four days before the country was due to sign a free trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

Today, the Communists, the Social Democrats' toughest critics, accused the Paasio cabinet of again failing to clarify its stand on the EEC pact. The Communists, the second biggest party, with 37 seats to the Socialists' 55 in the 200-seat parliament, oppose an agreement with the EEC.

Last night, before accepting President Urho Kekkonen's call to head an interim government, Mr. Paasio said that the resignation was prompted by a political stalemate and the need for a majority administration to sign the agreement.

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On July 16th, at her residence Chateau de Candé (37) Monts, France,
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3 Czechoslovaks Sentenced For Clandestine Publication

PRAGUE, July 20 (Reuters)—Jarmila Litera, a leading Communist party theoretician in the 1968-69 liberal era of Alexander Dubcek, was jailed for two and a half years for subversion here today.

Josef Stehlík, a former Communist party employee in the Central Committee apparatus, was sentenced to two years in jail and Antonín Roček, a skilled worker, got a suspended sentence of one year.

All were accused of producing a clandestine chronicle, which circulated over a year ago, urging citizens to think democratically, unofficial court sources said.

The sentence of Mr. Litera, a former party secretary of the Prague City Committee, was six months more than asked for by the prosecutor, the sources said.

A Mrs. Svobodová, a secretary, was charged with the same offense, but the sources said later that proceedings against her were halted because of illness and she would be tried at a later date.

Second Trial

It was the second trial against liberals to end here this week with sentences higher than the prosecutor's request.

Yesterday, Fremysl Vondra, a former radio employee, was jailed for 28 months for subversion—four months more than demanded. Suspended sentences of 18 months and 12 months against his co-defendants in that trial, Ota Krizanovsky and Josef Beldi, were also understood to be slightly higher than requested.

At least two of another group of prominent liberals on trial at the same time have been charged with subversion, with possible sentences of three to 10 years, the sources said.

The prosecutor in this third

Waldheim Tours Russia

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP)—The secretary-general of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim, left Moscow today for a tour of Soviet Central Asia following talks here with Soviet officials. The secretary-general is scheduled to visit Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara and return to Moscow Friday night.

Obituaries

Geologist William T. Pecora, No. 2 in U.S. Interior Dept.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT)—William T. Pecora, 59, the under secretary of the interior and a geologist of worldwide reputation, died yesterday at the George Washington University Hospital. He had undergone surgery for diverticulitis, an intestinal disorder, last month.

Mr. Pecora was confirmed by the Senate to the No. 2 post in the Interior Department in May, 1971. As top aide to Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, Mr. Pecora had been involved in running the department in a period of rising public awareness of environmental problems.

In a statement released by the White House, President Nixon called Mr. Pecora "a remarkable civil servant and an internationally respected figure in the scientific community."

The under secretary was a career government scientist and had joined the U.S. Geological Survey in 1939, becoming its director in 1965. He headed field geological investigations in Alaska, South America and throughout the United States.

He was the author of more than 50 scientific publications, many based on field trips.

Interior Department officials gave him credit for helping discover several minerals, including Pecoraite, which is named for him. A geological feature of Antarctica discovered by a team from the Geological Survey in 1963 was named the Pecora Escarpment.

George Maxwell Bell

MONTRÉAL, July 20 (AP)—George Maxwell Bell, 59, one of Canada's leading newspaper publishers and an internationally known horse breeder, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr. Bell was chairman of the company that owns all or part of the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Calgary Albertan, the Ottawa Journal and many other Canadian newspapers.

William B. Hamilton

DURHAM, N.C., July 20 (NYT)—William B. Hamilton, 68, a historian and author who taught at Duke University for 36 years, died of a heart attack Monday at his home here.

Mr. Hamilton, a professor of history since 1956 was the managing editor of South Atlantic Quarterly, a magazine for articles by historians, published at the university.

Mr. Hamilton had been preparing a biography of Lord Grenville of Eritain who, as a member of the House of Lords in

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trial is said to have asked for six or seven years in jail for Jan Tesař, a historian, and five or six years for Jiří Müller, 30, a former student leader. Their verdicts are due tomorrow morning.

Qualified Premise

The sources said the defendants have largely admitted the activities of which they are accused—printing or distributing leaflets—but have denied that they constitute subversion.

Despite the assurances of Gustav Busak, the Communist party leader, that nobody will be tried for his political convictions, it seems that by the middle of next month there may have been six trials against liberals. Mr. Russak has always hedged his promise with the warning that nobody who has broken a law will be immune from punishment.

On Monday, another historian and two clergymen are due to go on trial, while other prominent personalities in the Dubcek period are scheduled for trial at the end of this month, according to usually well-informed sources.

Third Trial

It was the third trial against liberals to end here this week with sentences higher than the prosecutor's request.

Third Trial

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At least two of another group of prominent liberals on trial at the same time have been charged with subversion, with possible sentences of three to 10 years, the sources said.

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FASHION**Valentino's Collection:
Ultimate in Everything**

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 20.—Valentino's new collection looks like peaches and cream, but it's not just a sweet, sugary dessert. The clothes in his late show, actually 10 pm in his Roman salon last night, take a strong stand on fashion.

The dolman sleeve is a thing of the past and there isn't a pair of pants in sight. "Pants have become classics. They are for weekends and will be available in my boutiques," Valentino says.

He believes his public is in the mood again for the costume that used to be a girl's best friend, the dress with its own little jacket, and he shows the twosome in everything from wool cashmere to silk chiffon. His formal evening look is sure to be a quick hit. It's a hip-length, belted cardigan jacket, tailored of double-silk crepe or cashmere and worn over the softest, sexiest evening dresses you can imagine.

Instincts

Valentino and his business manager-partner, Giancarlo, have the instincts of successful Broadway producers. Their opening was the ultimate in everything, including an audience in evening clothes and baskets of flowers ceiling high. With most designers talking poor, Valentino showed 180 pieces and he hired 22 top fashion models to wear them.

They were all on the stage at the end, when the partners, who had been working backstage, came out to take a bow wearing check cotton jackets and colorful shirts, very sporty and right in the mood of their collection.

Probably the most thrilling things in the collection are the evening fabrics Valentino has designed himself. The printed silks pick up designs from his own collection of Chinese porcelains and combine them with stunning panels of abstract stripes or geometric blocks. The sheer chiffon lamés, even more exotic, are printed in bright, little peacock or Chinese pagoda, and then crossed with wide diagonal gold or silver stripes. The dresses, some with jackets, are simple shirtwaist types to show off the fabrics. Every one of them ought to be preserved in a costume museum.

The evening fabrics are produced

by Bises, an Italian who has been working with Valentino for years. It is actually Bises who owns Valentino plus the home dcor shop that's the talk of Rome these days. Bises plans to open outlets in many parts of the world soon for Valentino's new slipcover and drapery fabrics.

Daytime Look

At the opening Valentino's daytime look came on like a blonde bombshell. The runway was full of double-faced cashmere, wool or gabardine that shaded from pale ivory to brown sugar. His newest coat is a dramatic tent that wraps across the front dramatically and has to be clutched into place in the old Hollywood movie star manner.

Though Valentino has given up the dolman, he still likes wider sleeves and deeper armholes. He manages to keep the tops small by some kind of magic tucks at the shoulders and horse-shoe shaped seams that no amateurs can ever hope to copy.

This time Valentino puts dresses and suits instead of pants under his coats.

Pleated Skirts

The dresses are shirtwaist types with pleated skirts, often worn over silk shirts with their collars pulled out over the necklines. The suits are a far cry from the kind the Paris designers used to love to create. They are more like sweaters and pleated skirts, and many of them actually have check cashmere cardigans or batiste jackets to match.

The whole concept is classic sportswear and you can find it in any department store, but what a million-dollar difference the luxurious fabrics, the Valentino colors and the fine hand stitching make.

Valentino is all for bringing back the short cocktail dress that which nothing has been more unchic for the past few years. If there's anyone who can do it at this point in the game, Valentino can. His cocktail clothes look like pleated tennis dresses and cardigans except that the dresses are pleated chiffon. The beige chiffon cardigan is striped in silver and the little sky blue sweater is plated in silver gilt.

There are no full-length evening coats with Valentino's long

Valentino dyed fox pale blue for this evening coat in his fashion collection for this winter.

URL

dresses, only the sporty jackets with patch pockets or hip-length chiffon cardigans, glitter-embroidered in Oriental figures. The suits are far cry from the kind the Paris designers used to love to create. They are more like sweaters and pleated skirts, and many of them actually have check cashmere cardigans or batiste jackets to match.

After the opening, Adriana Sartogo, one of Harper's Bazaar's Rome editors, and her architect husband Piero celebrated with a party on their penthouse that looks over all Rome. Valentino would have given it himself but he's not moving into his new home on the Via Appia until next week.

Some of those who came were Audrey Hepburn in pink printed chiffon from Valentino's last collection and a pink satin neckband with a camellia tucked in. Princess Egon Furstenberg in an ice-green dress from the twenties that dripped bead fringe, her sister-in-law Princess Ira Furstenberg, movie star Florinda Bolkan and Countess Marina Cicogna. Among the American fans were Mrs. Oscar Wyatt of Texas and Mr. and Mrs. William Levitt.

Valentino is in top form with a collection that is perfect to the last detail of ascot scarf and button borrowed from a chess board. He is too successful with buyers and customers not to be

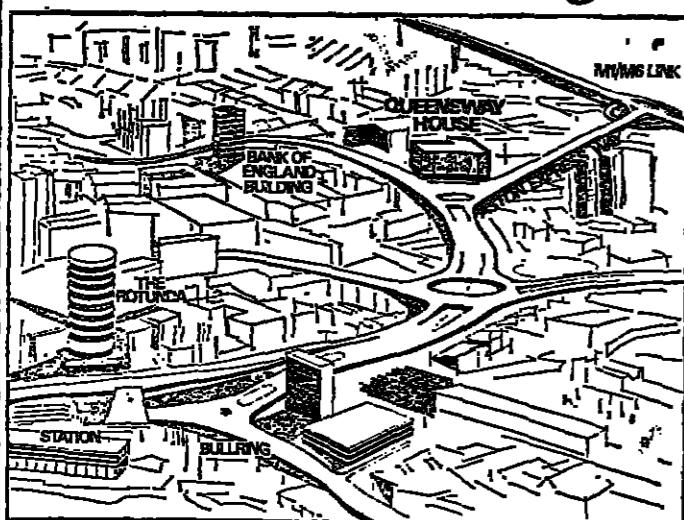
Mrs. Oscar Wyatt of Texas and Mr. and Mrs. William Levitt.

the target for many a brickbat, but he should worry as long as he can design clothes that make women dream and men willing to pay the bills.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Levitt.

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FILMS**Foreman's 'Young Winston' Triumphs at Premiere**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 20 (UPI).—The most widely heralded event of the London film season took place tonight when "Young Winston" had its world premiere at two theaters in Leicester Square simultaneously. It is a pleasure to report that this account of the great statesman's early life fulfills the highest expectations. Fact and tact have been ingeniously interwoven in Carl Foreman's incisive scenario which has been employed to maximum effect in a superlative production directed by Richard Attenborough. The result is a magnificent movie.

Screen biographies—especially those dealing with celebrated persons recently deceased—are usually dismally disengaging caricatures. The sight of actors posturing as defunct public figures, still fresh in memory, almost inevitably has a false ring that excites giggles. Mr. Foreman has avoided the common pitfalls and the dramatic personae emerge as recognizable human beings instead of the customary warkies. He took Churchill's auto-biographical volume, "A Roving Commission," as the source for his script, but he dramatized it with commendable subtlety and intelligence. There is a first-person "voice-over," but the portrait drawn in the film is objective, though extremely sympathetic. It explains—within the limits of its scope—the making of the man who in after years rose to save civilization.

It begins with newsreel footage of Churchill on VE Day coming out on the balcony of Buckingham Palace to salute the cheering crowds. After this prelude it confines itself to Churchill's life through the ages of 22 and 38 with some excursions into his childhood and adolescence to depict the formation of his character. Young Churchill was a lonely boy, aved by his stern father, the brilliant, erratic politician, Lord Randolph, and rather neglected by his beautiful, aloof American mother. At 7 he was snatched from the care of a doting nanny to suffer the rigors of a public school, the headmaster of which never spared the rod. Afterward he attended Harrow and, selecting a military career, completed his education at Sandhurst.

After the opening, Adriana Sartogo, one of Harper's Bazaar's Rome editors, and her architect husband Piero celebrated with a party on their penthouse that looks over all Rome. Valentino would have given it himself but he's not moving into his new home on the Via Appia until next week.

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George S. Moore, president of the Met's board of directors, announced the appointment yesterday, one day after Mr. Gentile died in an automobile accident in Sardinia.

Mr. Gentile, 54, succeeded Rudolf Bing as Met general manager on July 1. He had been with the Met for a year, planning future seasons, and had appointed Mr. Chapin, 48, as his assistant manager in June, 1971.

Although there was speculation on who would be Mr. Gentile's eventual successor, Mr. Moore said that no committee had been set up to seek a permanent general manager.

The board decided to proceed with the new "Carmen" production that Mr. Gentile was to direct. It is scheduled to open the season Sept. 19.

Mr. Chapin said he had talked to Leonard Bernstein, who is

conducting the opera, and that they had agreed to search for a stage director who could step into the planning.

The Met sent artistic administrator Charles Becker to Sardinia where Mrs. Gentile's body was buried. Thanks to resourceful casting there is a whole gallery of convincing late Victorian types in support, the figures of both mil-

itary life and the politics at the turn of the century perfectly into the picture.

Foreman appears to have on both Freud and on Eliot to retell the story of Churchill youth. "Young Winston" is a success, at once a farce psychological speculation of nature of genius, master acted and an exciting colonial warfare.

Randolph, the proud aristocrat going down in defeat as his mind crumbles, contributes a powerful and moving performance. Anne Bancroft, undertaking her first film assignment since her Mrs. Robinson in "The Graduate," makes a lovely lady of the great man's mother. Nor is this all. Thanks to resourceful casting there is a whole gallery of convincing late Victorian types in support, the figures of both mil-

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accident. The couple's younger daughter was killed in the crash along with Mr. Gentile.

In the Sardinian town of Orosei hospital officials said they told by Swedish Embassy officials that Mr. Gentile's body would be flown to New York next Monday or Tuesday for funeral services.

Entertainment in New York

NYC, July 20 (UPI).—This is how The New York Times critics reviewed the new movies:

"Living Free" rated "excellent fare for children" from Howard Thompson, who claims he cannot understand why the British sponsors of "Born Free" waited so long (six years) to introduce the sequel. "Remember Elsa the Lioness," the one raised like a home pet by the Adamsons, the enterprising British couple in Africa?" Thompson asks. "A new pair of actors, Susan Hampshire and Nigel Davenport, spend the new picture fretting over Elsa's three cubs, protecting the growing trio even during hunger raids and finally carting them off in a distant game preserve for safety." The trio are "fascinating

pretends to be in favor of life's good things—unless in the order of love, films, sunsets, dolphins, and succeeds in making seem more unbearable than need be." Its may not be the sightseeing, says. Rather the director of the film to be "permeated by the kind of jambiness framed affected by hard-sell advertising." This is apparent in performance of Tupol, the Christopher, the acrobatic detective, who falls in love with Linda (Ola Falova), and Charles (Michael Jayston), stuffy British economists, that of Miss Hampshire, "standard, waltz-like manner" and Canby. "Underneath it all is a plated anti-intellectualism."

"Twins of Evil," directed by John Hough and "Babylon Revisited" directed by Peter Weir, did not go well for the Hammer Films, which had been regularly grinding out some vintage bloodletting in recent years. A. E. Weller reports. However, "Twins of Evil" does prove a couple of "variations" on the standard horror themes (one "comedy," twin sisters are turned into vampires by the seductive line of old Mithra "undead" Count Karnstein). "Babylon Revisited" is probably a first for the Hammer, says, while "Twins of Evil" deserves credit with the idea that the storied Victorian killer, Sir Babington, has passed his collections on to his pretty daughter."

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1972

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See Backing for Accord

Europe Monetary Officials Hail U.S. Action on Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 20 (UPI)— News that U.S. authorities supported the dollar in the New York foreign exchange market yesterday had a salutary effect on the dollar's value on European foreign exchange markets today.

European monetary officials greeted the news as an important step toward reining in inflation and proof that Washington will maintain the exchange-rate structure established last December.

However, some of today's sharp gains disappeared by the close when it appeared that the New York Federal Reserve Bank was not buying dollars for foreign currency again today.

In Frankfurt, after hitting a four-week high of 2,172 deutsche marks, the dollar dropped down to close unchanged from yesterday at 2,167 DM.

Steady Improvement.

The dollar had been improving steadily since the early-week meeting of European Finance ministers in London. Today's early morning rally following the news of yesterday's Fed action helped put the dollar back where it was before

Britain floated the pound on June 23 and threw into question the viability of the existing rate structure.

There was some confusion about the Fed's absence today—whether it was due to the five-hour time difference between Europe and New York, which made it too early for the Fed to hear its hand or whether, because the dollar is well over its floor level and the world now knows the Fed will intervene, it decided there was no need to do so again today.

Dollar Rates.

LONDON (AP-DJ)— The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Stg. (per \$)	1.4465	1.4456
Euro. (per \$)	1.2536	1.2535
Fr. (per \$)	43.87-37	43.85-35
Deutsche mark	2.167	2.1570
Danish krona	8.9625-25	8.9640-50
Sw. krona	4.7625-25	4.7630-35
Ir. (per \$)	4.7625-25	4.7630-35
Mr. Fr. (A)	5.0000-00	5.0012-27
Guilder	3.1870-90	3.1870-90
Canadian pound	1.1870-80	1.1870-80
Lira	540.5-515.1	541.1-5
Peseta	62.45-45	62.45-45
Schilling	22.8200-50	22.84-45
Sw. krona	4.7225-45	4.7225-45
Ir. (per \$)	4.7225-45	4.7225-45
Yen	361.10	361.10

A: Fr. B: Commercial

OECD Forecasts an Uptick**But Inflation Still a Worry**

PARIS, July 20 (UPI)— It is now some 49 weeks since the capitalist world's most serious post-war monetary crisis began and assaying the situation international experts forecast that business will be better than normal over the next 12 months with inflation still a problem, albeit a less serious one.

In the semi-annual Economic Outlook published today, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates that output in the seven major OECD countries may exceed 6 percent over the next year, "overaking the medium-term potential growth rate and enabling a reduction of unemployment."

The rate of real economic growth—minus the distorting effects of inflation—in the final six months of this year compared to the first six months will rise most sharply in Britain, followed in descending order by Japan, Italy, Canada, the United States and West Germany. The pace in France is expected to remain unchanged from the 5 percent growth rate of the opening six months.

While the pecking order for the first half of 1973 changes a bit, the overall rosy picture remains unchanged.

Deeper Concern.

But underneath the superficial analysis of business prospects, the experts express concern about the functioning of the economic system. Inflation and monetary instability are their major worries.

The report notes that "while the elimination of excess demand is a necessary condition for reducing inflation, that alone is not necessarily a sufficient cure-all."

"Inflation is, in part, a by-

product of some of the most fundamental of society's unresolved problems—for example, questions of income distribution, and incompatible claims by society for both public services and private consumption," the report states. "There are other elements of the economic and social system, involving structural and sectoral questions, into which policy may also have to delve more deeply if reasonable price stability is to be restored. Reform in any of these areas raises difficult political problems."

In elaborating on this theme, OECD officials referred to 1970 report on inflation wherein the experts criticized farm support prices, protectionist trade policies and other practices that help sustain small inefficient enterprises for exerting upward pressure on prices.

Today's report again urges action on these questions, noting that "while emergency measures may be needed in some cases, not all the problems can be solved by sweeping short-term action."

In calling for a reform of the international monetary system, the experts wagged a finger at Britain for its June 23 decision to float the pound despite the fact that it is running a balance-of-payments surplus.

"There is a wide measure of agreement that, in future, exchange-rate changes should be smaller and more timely; but that they should at the same time reflect only changes in countries' underlying competitive positions—that they should not be made in response to temporary factors such as purely cyclical fluctuations in demand pressures, nor in response to volatile capital movements whether as a result of interest differentials or of speculation."

Company Reports**American Brands**

July 20, 1972

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions): 758.3 663.4

Profits (millions): 30.93 29.25

Per Share: 1.13 1.07

First Half

Revenue (millions): 1,471.8 1,380.0

Profits (millions): 98.8 98.15

Per Share: 2.18 2.08

Babcock & Wilcox

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions): 234.6 244.5

Profits (millions): 7.65 6.54

Per Share: 0.61 0.53

First Half

Revenue (millions): 481.3 470.4

Profits (millions): 13.21 11.75

Per Share: 1.07 0.95

Bendix

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions): 475.5 418.99

Profits (millions): 15.02 10.15

Per Share: 0.90 0.62

First Half

Revenue (millions): 1,317.5 1,206.8

Profits (millions): 39.6 28.3

Per Share: 2.38 1.71

Commonwealth Edison

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions): 552.5 485.5

Profits (millions): 81.06 67.8

Per Share: 1.45 1.38

First Half

Revenue (millions): 1,039.9 914.93

Profits (millions): 83.5 77.2

Per Share: 0.93 0.88

First Half

Revenue (millions): 2,432.2 2,222

Profits (millions): 16.43 14.12

Per Share: 0.77 0.69

Crown Cork & Seal

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions): 1,831.99 1,744.93

Profits (millions): 21.49 18.47

Per Share: 0.78 0.55

First Half

Revenue (millions): 1,457.93 1,266.0

Profits (millions): 207.17 182.51

Per Share: 1.28 0.97

Eastman Kodak

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions): 768.5 674.0

Profits (millions): 118.11 83.4

Per Share: 0.75 0.55

First Half

Revenue (millions): 1,725.0 1,686.0

Profits (millions): 58.46 54.72

Per Share: 2.28 1.74

First Half

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Profits (millions): 1.28 0.97

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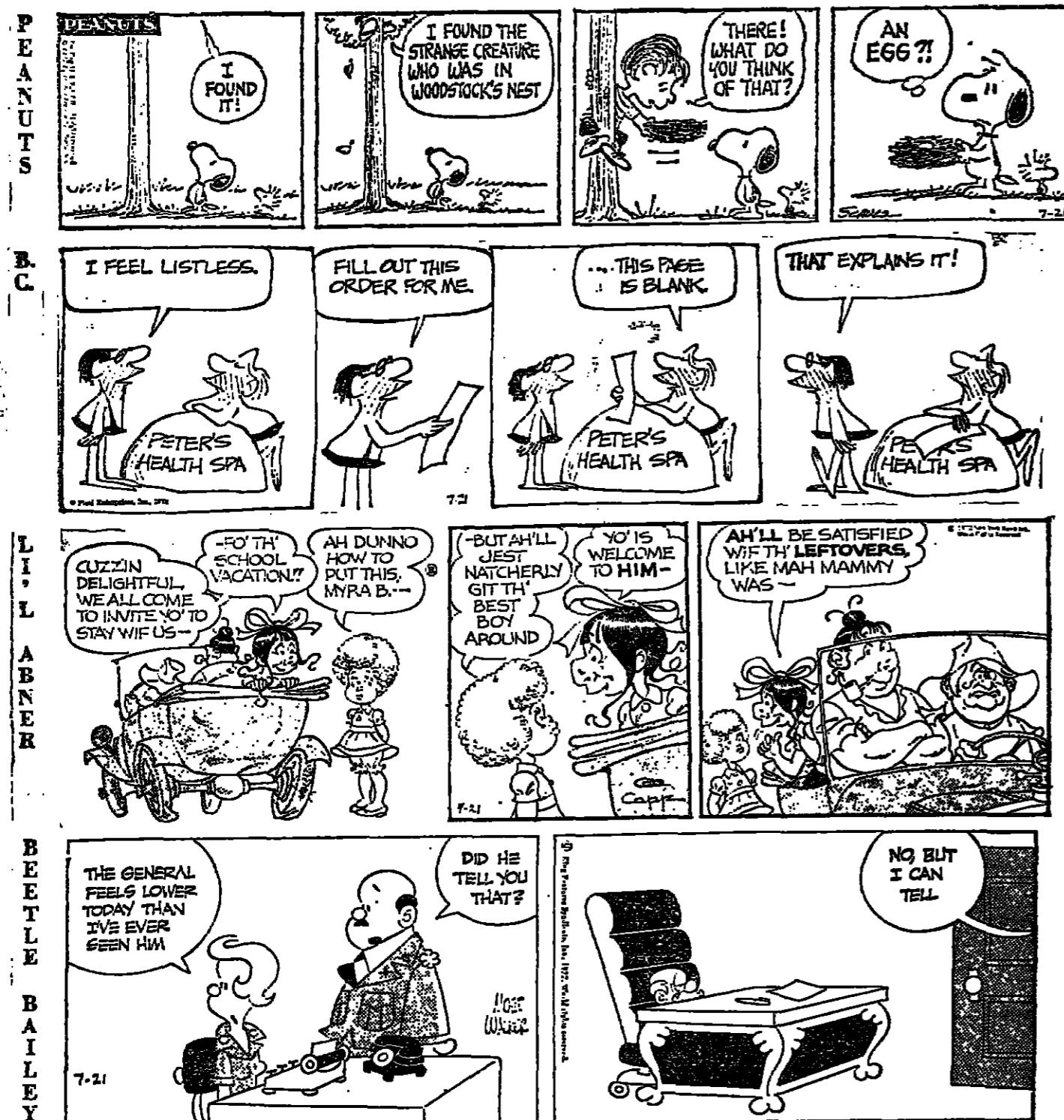
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BLONDIE



BOOKS

PARIS WAS YESTERDAY: 1925-1939
By Janet Flanner. Edited by Irving Drutman. Viking.
232 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JAMES JOYCE'S "Ulysses," which outraged prigish Gertrude Stein, "fell upon us like a gift of tongues," says Janet Flanner in "Paris Was Yesterday: 1925-1939." Ezra Pound's learning was "like stony ships whacked off with hammers from the old statuary of the scholarly mind." Claude Monet, first Impressionist, outlived all his intellectual generation except Georges Clemenceau, in whose presence he died, as if to use all his friendly contemporaries to the bitter end." He "died in the ignominy of dying appreciated." A young tourist named Captain Charles Lindbergh landed his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, at Le Bourget. The next morning the event was celebrated in a Paris newspaper by a 13-stanza poem, written by young Georges Rostand at the rate of a minute a line. Jean Cocteau's novel "Les Enfants Terribles" is "a little drama of subtle suffering dotted with stiff events and cactus-like descriptions." In her later years Isadora Duncan's dancing changed: "As if the movements of dancing had become too redundant for her spirit, she had saved from dancing only its shape."

Hugo have just been sold in France." Since she was his mistress for a little less than a year, this averages out to something like two letters a day. President Coolidge was once an assassin in 1932, though he differed over his last words. Popular press preferred "Oui Oui," while the graver daily urged: "Is it possible?" He had been struck by a hand-sabot to spare him any reflections—he was also reported to have said: "But what did chauffeur was it?" His pride may have arisen from a fact that he was killed in the book sale in the Malmaison.

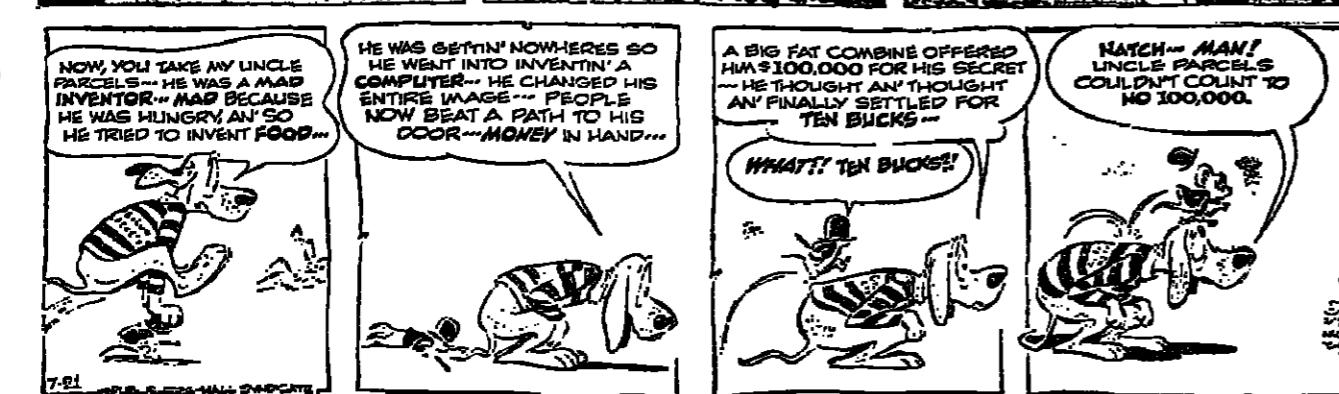
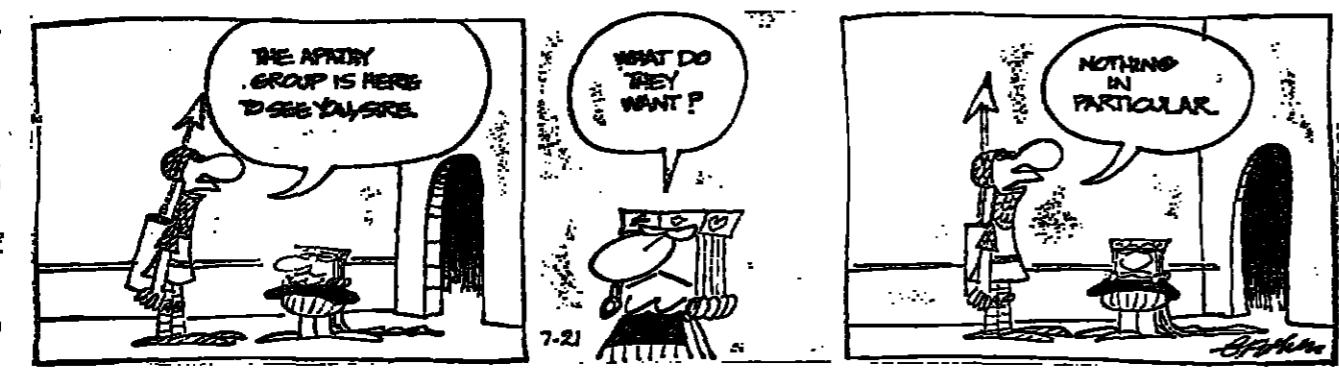
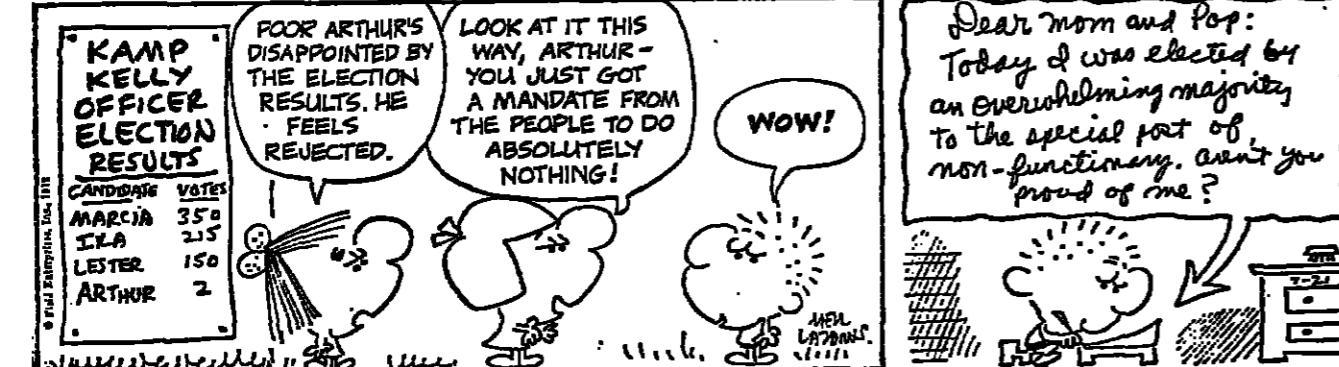
In defending George Remondi who had already been convicted 17 times of that crime, his advocate agreed that he was "a character in the French tradition, on account of his elegance, his imagination, his wit. In certain circumstances man such as Remondi has to invent that if it doesn't exist, then in sad periods he is one of who help to amuse the masses..." When two servants were murdered and brutally dismembered their mistress and daughter, they gave as their reason the fact that the man circuiting iron had blown the fuse again. Two dead journalists covering the case—Tharald brothers—sympathized with them because, when the fuse blew, "as jewels of servants don't like to lose their jewels when they became irritated."

"The brothers will still belong to early period society."

Paul Poiret, a great couturier but vivant, was born bourgeois and educated in a Catholic lyceum, but nevertheless "nevertheless" escaped with his personality. In Bromfield's Sunday column were unique for the exacting centerpieces he concocted in effect imitations of the best paintings by Brueghel, Vermeer, Rembrandt, chief of French Social party, had ranked as jets de Parliament's master painter, till now he has yet been able to maneuver his party out of the responsible power—no feat.

"Paris Was Yesterday" comes with war clouds darkening the impressionist skies of Paris. Flanner describes the atmosphere with one succinct and one beautiful sentence: "The skipping rope today is a strangle-knot on the active and the passive; one can know which side men will win the war."

Mr. Broyard is a New York book reviewer.



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in the Miami Beach World Team Olympiad, Benito Garozzo opened the South hand with a weak no-trump with both sides vulnerable, a setting that often produces dramatic results. Jim Jacoby, West for the United States, chose to double. Pietro Forquet, as North, passed. West's double was for penalties, not a take-out, and East had nowhere to go, so he passed.

There were four heart tricks available to South, and five diamonds, since the lead of one high diamond from the South position would expose West's void and mark the finesse against the queen. The club ace was also a sure trick, for a total of 10 tricks, and there was a chance that West would allow South to score

the spade queen for a total of 11.

But Garozzo had no idea that he was about to make three or four doubled overtricks. For all he could tell, his partner might have had a worthless hand and he might have been headed for an 1,100 point disaster.

Hoping for a haven in some suit at the two level, Garozzo redoubled—an SOS. West could have dissolved the tension by bidding two spades, but he passed and it was back to North. Unfortunately for the dramatic effect, Forquet was unwilling to gamble. After North bid two diamonds, West bid two spades, ending the bidding. He could have made this, gaining five points for the United States but he went down by refusing to try the club ten finesse.

So the possible mountainous score for Italy became a one-point mouse for the United States, and for the first time in the history of this column West has played a hand.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

NORTH	EAST(D)		
♦ A ♦ 9	♦ 10 8 7		
♥ A Q 8 7	♦ J 10 9 5 3		
♦ J 10 9 5 3	+ J 6 2		
WEST	SOUTH		
♦ A K 3 7 5 3	♦ 10 8 2		
♦ K 9 5	♦ 4 3 2		
♦ 6	♦ Q 5 7 2		
♦ K 3 4 3	+ Q 1 0 7		
Both sides were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
East	South	West	North
Pass	1 N.T.	Do!	Pass
Pass	Redbl.	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
North led the diamond jack.			

FRANCE, as it appears in the seven classes of funerals, not including the three gradations in first class. Despite the fact that Anatole France's in 1924 was "one of the biggest, most pretentious spectacles modern Paris has ever seen," the first anniversary of his death was absolutely ignored, which seems to imply that the French enjoyed his passing more than his books. The Rothschilds are described as "a wildly conservative family." After she died, Sarah Bernhardt's peculiarly bleating voice was not heard again until Marshal Petain came into power. The resemblance was remarkable.

Fifteen thousand love letters written on the Isle of Jersey by poor Juliette Drouet to Victor

DUVAL

DUVAL</p

